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Art. 12. A foreigner will be denied entrance into Brazilian territory whose conduct in the country from which he came may be classified among any of the cases which justify expulsion. (Art. 4 of decree referred to.)

Art. 13. The Government may revoke the expulsion if the causes determining it have ceased to exist,—or may allow an extension of time to that already fixed for the foreigner to leave the country.

Art. 14. The foreigner who returns to the territory from which he has been expelled will be punished with a penalty of from one to three years imprisonment, in accordance with the existing penitentiary system, in proceedings prepared and tried by the sectional judge, with all legal resources, and after the sentence has been fulfilled he will be again expelled. (Art. 9 of the decree referred to.)

Art. 15. The Minister of Justice in his annual report will inform Congress minutely in reference to the writs issued, attaching a list of the individuals who have been expelled, under direct decision of the Federal Government, or upon requisition from the governors of the states.

Art. 16. In the office of the Director General of Justice, of the Department of State, under which all services are to be executed concerning the execution of the Decree No. 1641 of January 7th of the present year, there shall be kept in a special book the register of the writs of the government issued by virtue of the said decree.

Rio de Janeiro, May 3, 1907: (Signed) AUGUSTO TAVARES DE LYRA.

JAPANESE LAW OF 1899, PLACING RESTRICTIONS ON THE RESIDENCE OF
FOREIGN LABORERS IN THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN.

Law concerning Mixed Residence.

We, by the advice of our Privy Council, hereby give our sanction to matters relating to the residence and occupation, etc., of foreigners who either by virtue of Treaty or of Custom have no freedom of residence and order the same to be promulgated.

(Imperial Seal and Sign Manual.)

July 27th, 1899.

MARQUIS YAMAGATA ARITOMO, Minister President.

MARQUIS SAIGO YORIMICHI, Minister for Home Affairs.

VISCOUNT AOKI SHUZO, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

KIYOURA KEIGO, Minister for Justice.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 352.

Art. 1. Foreigners who either by virtue of Treaty or of custom have not freedom of residence may hereafter reside, remove, carry on trade and do other acts outside the former Settlements and Mixed Residential districts. Provided that in the case of laborers they cannot reside or carry on their business outside the former Settlements or Mixed Residential districts unless under the special permission of the administrative authorities.

The classes of such laborers (referred to in the preceding paragraph) and details for the operation of this ordinance shall be determined by the Minister for Home Affairs.

Art. 2. Persons infringing the proviso of clause 1 of the foregoing Article shall be sentenced to a fine not exceeding Y 100.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Art. 3. This law shall be put into operation on and after August 4th, 1899.

Art. 4. Imperial Ordinance 137* of August 4, 1894, shall be rescinded after the date on which this law comes into force.

HOME OFFICE NOTIFICATION NO. 42.

Details relating to the operation of Imperial Ordinance No. 352, 1899, concerning the residence and occupation of foreigners who have no freedom of residence either by virtue of Treaty, or of custom are decided as follows: —

MARQUIS SAIGO YORIMICHI, Minister for Home Affairs.

Art. 1. The administrative authorities mentioned in Art. 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 352, 1899, shall be the head of each Prefecture and of Hokkaido.

Art. 2. The laborers mentioned in Art. 1 of the same law shall be men engaged in labor in agricultural, fishing, mining, civil engineering, architectural, manufacturing, transporting, carting, stevedoring, and other miscellaneous work. Provided that this rule is not applicable to those who are employed in household services such as cooking and waiting.

Art. 3. Permission given to laborers (to reside in the interior) may be cancelled by a local Governor when he deems it necessary to do so for the public welfare.

* Refers to conditions upon which Chinese subjects might remain in Japan during Japan-China War.